

MASSACRE OF RATS AT CENTER MARKET

Arrogant Well-Fed Rodents
Cleaned Out.

FERRETS AND DOGS DO JOB

Enemy Too Confident to Fight or Run
Away—Easy Victims to the Slaughter.

A fearful and sanguinary massacre of rats last night at Center Market was a vindication of the laws of retribution and compensation.

For years the mighty rodents have been masters of the little realm bounded by the walls of the market building. They have enjoyed the fat of the land, breakfasting, lunching, dining, and supping of the most luscious fruits, tenderest meats, freshest vegetables, and the daintiest and tastiest pastry.

Snebs of Ratdom.

As a sequence they had become large and fat, and overbearing with the arrogance of those born to the purple who work not nor spin. In short, they were the very snobs of ratdom, and have ridden over everything with the superciliousness of a privileged class.

Of recent times, with the audacity of captains of industry, they have declined to fear those they have been robbing. They drove out the cats just as a trust magnate might "break" a magistrate who annoyed him.

Market Men Rebel.

A conspiracy was entered into by the market men, who have been their long-suffering prey. At a secret meeting a few days ago the oppressed dealers decided they had suffered beyond the limit of endurance, and that the time to overthrow the oppressor had arrived.

Contracts for a slaughter were made and the "ferret man," as he is known to Washington citizens, was engaged to direct the attack.

Last night his son, with three dogs, "Lee," "a big bull," "Gyp" and "Lady," and about a dozen ferrets under the leadership of "Big John," a son-in-law of the ferret man, entered the building and went to work.

You will find to run or fight, and enraged at being disturbed, the rats, in the lighter parts of the market, were easy victims.

The dogs snarled them out, a tragic squeak and one alderman of a rat would be no more.

Sometimes the fugitives would make a desperate dash, when they learned of the conditions confronting them, for their holes, and would succeed in getting into the walls or foundations of the market structure, places of sanctuary never before disturbed. But alas for the feeling of safety now.

Slaughter of Rats.

One of his wife-topped box "Big John" and his associates, looking particularly snake-like and murderous in the flickering light of the lanterns, would come, and down into the holes after the fugitives, without fear or favor, they would go, battered next by the gloom nor the battle to the death they must have known would be waiting them at the end of the den.

Then there would be sounds of a fatal scuffle in the walls, more despairing squeaks, and a few seconds later "Big John" would poke his sharp nose and blazing red eyes out of the entrance, and the rat's nose, licking his chops, well satisfied with murder done.

In one fell swoop like that described, "Nigger," a ferret of dark complexion, and small size, but ferocious temper, and killed a whole family of well-to-do rats, consisting of a father, mother, the children, and uncles and aunts.

It is said that there is no animal, even to three times its size, that can stand before a ferret. And though "Big John" and his associates get along all right with the dogs, they have a deadly feud on with all cats.

Tabby's Enemy.

In fact, it is said the sight of a ferret usually scares a tabby into a fainting fit, while Tom takes to the tallest fence without any delay, and should the ferret continue to advance, he takes to his heels. A cat can run faster than a ferret, but that is his only superiority. Ferrets think no more of killing a cat than a rat.

TO REASSURE FOR

ELEVENTH STREET

Justice Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel A. Leftwich Sinclair, has passed an order restraining all persons from interfering with the proceedings recently taken by the District Commissioners to reassess property along the line of Eleventh Street northwest, as a result of its reformation, to appear in court on or before the 30th day of November, 1901.

TYNER NOT WORTHY OF ANY CONSIDERATION

(Continued From First Page.)

ferred. If she remains at Portage, I shall still claim the salary, and, of course, secure an addition to the allowance for salaries at the office to pay the increase. The allowance to pay her present compensation is made specifically for her by name, as would be an addition to the same.

"I thought it proper to write you this morning before you take the oath of office. Up to the close of department hours yesterday (Saturday) no official notice of your confirmation by the Senate had been received. Therefore, there is ample time to receive your reply here, to which I have the honor to request may be given promptly.

"Hoping to know you personally in a short time, and to be able to do you official favors."

"This request was a grossly improper one for a man in your position to make of a postmaster, and your letter certainly implies that favors may be given or withheld in the discretion of the man making the request. The postmaster, by the way, must receive absolutely fair and honorable style declining to commit himself, and closing his letter as follows:

"I received the letter of the postmaster having made any pledges or promises and I desire that I shall so take the oath of office."

The Letter Recalled.

Writing subsequently the postmaster wrote you as follows in reference to your daughter:

"The amount of her salary and the duties performed by her must be known to every other employee in the office here; to avoid jealousies and public censure each must receive absolutely fair treatment without any favoritism.

"The salary which you demand for her is proportionately larger than the limit of any employee receive. It seems to me therefore that it will be better for your daughter to accept the salary of the circumstances if she were transferred to the Chicago office."

Accordingly, Miss Tyner was transferred to Chicago, where she held at Portage was forthwith abolished and no appointment to the vacancy made. It appears clear, therefore, that you were keeping your daughter in the postal service simply for the sake of giving her the salary, and that when she did not occupy the position it was not deemed necessary to fill it at all, and you actually called the attention of the postmaster at Portage to this fact in order to induce him to retain your daughter, pointing out to him that, as actually happened, he would lose the appropriation for the position unless he acted as you desired.

On March 22, 1902, you wrote the postmaster at Chicago, Ill., saying:

"I desire to ask the favor of you to appoint as a clerk in your office a kind of mine. . . . on the condition that I will furnish you the allowance necessary to pay her salary, specifying it as such allowance."

The Ware Epistle.

On April 8 of the same year you wrote to the postmaster at Ware, Mass., requesting that he appoint one Cora Watson as a clerk in his office, on condition that you would pay her salary, and to pay her salary. In this letter you, the law official of the Postoffice Department, to assist in the establishment of a master to violate the law by appointing Cora Watson in the Ware postoffice, where the law was not in force, subsequent to the office having been classified.

The fairness of your action is shown by this statement in your letter to the postmaster:

"You wish about giving out the impression that she is there as a representative of the Postoffice Department to assist in the establishment of a master to violate the law by appointing Cora Watson in the Ware postoffice, where the law was not in force, subsequent to the office having been classified."

Regrets His Step.

For the reasons above set forth the President regrets to have to state to you that he cannot comply with your request. The President's action in this matter is a regrettable one, and it is to be hoped that you will be able to find some other way to secure the position which you were trying to fill.

WILLIAM LOEB, JR., Secretary to the President.

James M. Tyner, Esq., 141 Kenesaw Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Correspondence.

President Roosevelt's answer to Mr. Tyner's first letter on this subject and Mr. Tyner's letter sent to the President last night are as follows:

White House, Washington, June 24, 1901.

Sir: I am directed by the President to say that your letter of the 11th instant addressed to him was received and was referred to the Department of Justice for inquiry into the statement made therein, and for such report as the facts ascertained might appear to require.

A report has been received from the Department of Justice, and considered by the President, who further directs me to inform you that the facts disclosed in such report abundantly confirm the views as to your official conduct heretofore expressed by him in his message to Congress prepared after three indictments had been presented against you by a grand jury, and warrant your removal from office, and do not

Best Treatment for a Cold. Hunt the wind ever and you will not find anything better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a cold. When you take it you do not have to remain indoors, but can go about your duties as usual. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

allow him to withdraw the expressions or annul the action. The President naturally shrinks from saying anything that will diminish any comfort you may have derived from the verdict of the jury, but he is advised that you were not tried for the wrongdoing to which he referred, but for conspiracy with Barrett to do the wrong which he is advised is wholly a different matter, as one may be guilty of doing a wrong and not guilty of conspiring to do so. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM LOEB, JR., Secretary to the President.

Mr. James M. Tyner, 141 Kenesaw Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Final Appeal of Accused.

141 Kenesaw Avenue, Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1901.

Sir: Immediately after the publication of your extraordinary proclamation last November, declaring me guilty without hearing or trial, of "gross corruption, acceptance of bribes, and other misconduct in office," I filed with you an emphatic denial of every charge in toto and asked for an opportunity to prove my innocence. You ignored this humble protest, and after I had exhausted every means of establishing my innocence and had been promptly quitted by a jury upon the indictments you caused to be found against me, I again petitioned you to withdraw your unwarranted "proclamation" of guilt. In reply to this I received your secret letter of June 23, which was so unfair and unjust, and so clearly owed its character to the exigencies of your "political" campaign, that I felt it unworthy of notice, especially as you withheld it from the public. Even now I should make no reply to the public censure each must receive absolutely fair treatment without any favoritism.

"The salary which you demand for her is proportionately larger than the limit of any employee receive. It seems to me therefore that it will be better for your daughter to accept the salary of the circumstances if she were transferred to the Chicago office."

It Was a "Proclamation."

Your unqualified statement that I was guilty of "gross corruption" and of accepting bribes, etc., while Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, was not made in a "message to Congress," as you now assert. Congress was not even in session. For obvious reasons it was made in a "proclamation" direct to the public, with the usual blunderbuss accessories. If your statements had been made to Congress in a proper manner, as part of your official duties—though no such duty could devolve upon the President under my Constitution, as you well know—should not have addressed you personally; but as you went outside your rights and duties as Chief Magistrate, and in defiance of every established principle of law, and even without a hearing or without evidence, rashly and unprovokedly pronounced me guilty of these grave crimes, and to these charges I should make no reply to the public censure each must receive absolutely fair treatment without any favoritism.

"The salary which you demand for her is proportionately larger than the limit of any employee receive. It seems to me therefore that it will be better for your daughter to accept the salary of the circumstances if she were transferred to the Chicago office."

Accordingly, Miss Tyner was transferred to Chicago, where she held at Portage was forthwith abolished and no appointment to the vacancy made. It appears clear, therefore, that you were keeping your daughter in the postal service simply for the sake of giving her the salary, and that when she did not occupy the position it was not deemed necessary to fill it at all, and you actually called the attention of the postmaster at Portage to this fact in order to induce him to retain your daughter, pointing out to him that, as actually happened, he would lose the appropriation for the position unless he acted as you desired.

On March 22, 1902, you wrote the postmaster at Chicago, Ill., saying:

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Tom Lawson Calls Gus Heinze a Liar

Copper King Retorts in Kind and Designates Boston Broker as Possible Lunatic. Lively Scrap in Montana Newspaper.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 28.—In a letter "to the citizens of Montana," which takes up nearly two pages of Senator Clark's Butte newspaper, Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, pays his respects to the Amalgamated Copper Company and P. Augustus Heinze.

Mr. Lawson says he bitterly hates the Amalgamated men because they have fouly robbed thousands, and he bitterly hates Heinze because the latter has "ruined" the copper industry of Montana.

He gives testimony to back his assertion that the control of the United Copper passed from Heinze several months ago, and that the deal has not been finally closed between Heinze and the Amalgamated for the sale because Mr. Lawson has threatened suit to enjoin the purchase.

Five pressure secured three indictments against me, maybe it can procure others. No technicalities nor pleas of limitation will be interposed to prevent you from proving your serious charges. Naturally, at my age and in my condition, I have no desire to be again laid into the criminal courts, but in order to preserve my record of forty years of public service untarnished, I am willing to be laid into the criminal courts, and I know I am innocent, and you know there is no truthful evidence against me. Your statements ought not to stand.

In my several letters addressed to you, I merely demanded what everyone was entitled to demand, and everyone was making no reply to the public censure each must receive absolutely fair treatment without any favoritism.

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Mr. Lawson offers to donate \$100,000 to the employees of Amalgamated and United Copper if Heinze can disprove any of the assertions made.

Mr. Heinze replies in his Butte paper and ridicules Mr. Lawson as a joke and mountebank.

"It isn't necessary to say that Mr. Lawson is either a liar or a lunatic," says Mr. Heinze. "Reading his letter one is tempted to come to that conclusion, but no intelligent liar would make such a poor effort, and every lunatic has a method in his madness."

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TOILET ARTICLES

HEADQUARTERS

The Palais Royal

With the drug store's high prices for reliable toilet articles, and with the department store selling toilet water for extract, what remains for the purchasers? The Palais Royal, of course.

No substitutes here, no nonsense of any kind. Prices are uniformly lowest—not spasmodically, but always.

Always a stock to include every best toilet article that's being asked for. The list here gives a few hints.



B. and P.

Wrinkle Eradicator—smoothing out wrinkles while you sleep. Palais Royal Price 19c

Note These Prices.

La Blanche Face Powder. Palais Royal price, box.	29c	Oxyrin Soap. Palais Royal price, cake.	15c
Jewsbury & Brown's Tooth Paste. Palais Royal price, jar.	39c	Piver's Best Extracts. Palais Royal price, ounce.	67c
Pinaud's Eau de Cologne. Palais Royal price, bottle.	38c	Coke's Dandruff Cure, large. Palais Royal price, bottle.	67c
Sanitol Tooth Preparations. Palais Royal price, each.	17c	Gourand's Oriental Cream. Palais Royal price.	\$1.04
Cuticura Soap. Palais Royal price, cake.	16c	R. & G. Anthea Face Powder. Palais Royal price, box.	58c
Dr. Pray's Ongoline. Palais Royal price, bottle.	32c	R. & G. Violette de Parme Powder. Palais Royal price, box.	44c
Shedley's Tooth Paste. Palais Royal price, tube.	13c	Talcotine Toilet Powder. Palais Royal price, box.	15c
Barker's Hirsutina. Palais Royal price, bottle.	65c	Toile Soap, 3c kind. Palais Royal price.	3c

"Godiva"

This make of brush is famous the world over, generally retailing at \$2. Palais Royal price \$1.88



Note These Prices.

Dr. Pray's Emery Boards. Palais Royal price, box.	13c	R. & G. Vera Violet Extract. Palais Royal price, ounce.	49c
Dorin's Rouge, No. 13. Palais Royal price, box.	17c	Guerrain's Jockey Extract. Palais Royal price, ounce.	64c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream. Palais Royal price, bottle.	34c	R. & G. Violette de Parme Soap. Palais Royal price, cake.	33c
Listerized Tooth Powder. Palais Royal price, bottle.	18c	Woodworth's Blue Lilies Extract. Palais Royal price, ounce.	23c
Espace's Cream. Palais Royal price, bottle.	16c	Violets of Sicily Extract. Palais Royal price, ounce.	35c
Lyon's Tooth Powder. Palais Royal price, box.	13c	Saccharin Preparations. Palais Royal price, box.	16c